White Fibrous Clots: Uncovering the Unofficial Narrative

Exploring Embalmers' Observations, Health Impacts, and the Nattokinase Protocol

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Introduction

Since 2021, embalmers like Richard Hirschman have reported a disturbing phenomenon: white, fibrous clots—rubbery, stringy, and up to several feet long—clogging veins in up to 70% of embalmed bodies, per Major Tom Haviland's surveys. Termed "calamari clots," these structures are claimed to be novel, distinct from typical post-mortem thrombi, and linked to mRNA vaccines or spike proteins. Amplified on X by voices like @DrJohnB2 and Dr. Peter McCullough, the unofficial narrative asserts these clots cause health harms in the living, including shortness of breath, fatigue, chest pain, and cognitive fog. The official medical narrative, criticized for bias and lack of investigation, dismisses them as post-mortem artifacts or COVID-19-related thrombi. This document presents the unofficial narrative, detailing the clots' characteristics, symptoms, hypothesized causes, and the nattokinase, NAC, and bromelain protocol as a targeted remedy, with a focus on bromelain's role and spike protein involvement.

The White Fibrous Clots: Observations, Symptoms, and Causes

Embalmers' Observations

Since mid-2021, embalmers have noted white, fibrous clots in deceased individuals, described as:

- **Appearance**: Elastic, gelatinous, and up to several feet long, unlike soft red "currant jelly" or yellowish "chicken fat" post-mortem clots.
- **Prevalence**: Major Tom Haviland's 2022–2023 surveys found 70% of embalmers observing these clots, with a 2024 X post (@DrJohnB2) reporting 27% of corpses affected.
- **Novelty**: Embalmers, like Hirschman, with decades of experience, assert their uniqueness, stating, "These are not normal clots; they're like nothing I've seen in 20 years" (2022, *Died Suddenly* documentary).
- **Challenges**: These clots resist embalming processes, complicating procedures.

Health Harms in the Living

The unofficial narrative posits that these clots form pre-mortem, causing symptoms that signal their presence, based on anecdotal reports, Long COVID studies, and X discussions:

Symptom	Description	Mechanism	Evidence
Shortness of Breath	Difficulty breathing, heavy chest, or inability to take deep breaths.	Large clots in pulmonary arteries or microclots in lung capillaries impair oxygen exchange.	X posts (@HealthyLivingUK, March 2025), 2022 *Bioscience Reports* study.
Fatigue	Profound tiredness, unrelieved by rest.	Reduced blood flow causes systemic hypoxia or metabolic stress.	2023 Mayo Clinic Connect post, 2024 *Diagnostics* study.
Chest Pain	Sharp or heavy discomfort, often mistaken for cardiac issues.	Pulmonary or coronary clots cause ischemia or pressure.	X threads (@VaccineTruth22, April 2025), 2019 *J Stroke Cerebrovasc Dis*.

Symptom	Description	Mechanism	Evidence
Cognitive Fog	Difficulty concentrating or memory lapses (“brain fog”).	Microclots in cerebral vessels disrupt blood flow, causing neurological symptoms.	2023 *Nature Medicine* study, Mayo Clinic Connect (2023).
Other Harms	Limb pain/swelling, dizziness, palpitations.	Peripheral clots, reduced cerebral flow, or cardiac strain from pulmonary clots.	X anecdotes (@ClotWatcher, Feb 2025), Dr. Jesse Santiano’s blog (2023).

> **Note**: No clinical studies directly link these symptoms to the embalmers’ macroclots, relying on Long COVID parallels and anecdotal evidence.

Hypothesized Causes

The unofficial narrative proposes several causes, supported by observational data and mechanistic plausibility:

1. **Spike Protein-Induced Clotting**
    - **Hypothesis**: Spike proteins (from mRNA vaccines or post-COVID-19) aggregate in vessels, triggering inflammation and forming amyloid-like, fibrin-rich clots.
    - **Evidence**:
        - 2022 *Molecules* study: Nattokinase degrades spike proteins in vitro.
        - 2023 *JACC* study: Amyloid-like fibrils in Long COVID plasma.
        - Embalmers note higher clot prevalence in vaccinated individuals (@DrJohnB2, 2024).
    - **Mechanism**: Spike proteins bind ACE2 receptors, causing endothelial damage, upregulating fibrinogen, and inhibiting fibrinolysis via PAI-1 (*bioRxiv*, 2022).
2. **Amyloid-Fibrin Hybrid Clots**
    - **Hypothesis**: Clots are a novel amyloid-fibrin complex, resistant to anticoagulants, formed by inflammation or protein misfolding.
    - **Evidence**: 2024 *Diagnostics* study found amyloid-like microclots in Long COVID; @agent_mock (April 2025) claims nattokinase dissolves fibrin at 71% efficiency.
3. **Vaccine Components**
    - **Hypothesis**: Lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) in vaccines trigger inflammation, contributing to clotting.
    - **Evidence**: 2022 *Nature Reviews* noted LNPs cause transient inflammation; fringe claims of graphene oxide lack evidence.
4. **Long COVID Inflammation**
    - **Hypothesis**: Persistent inflammation from undiagnosed COVID-19 induces prothrombotic states.
    - **Evidence**: 2021 *Lancet* study found elevated D-dimer and fibrinogen in severe COVID-19.

> **Spike Protein Intuition**: The narrative’s focus on spike proteins, amplified by *Died Suddenly* and McCullough, aligns with in vitro studies and temporal correlations, though autopsies are needed for validation.

The Nattokinase, NAC, and Bromelain Protocol

This protocol aims to dissolve fibrous clots, alleviate symptoms, and neutralize spike proteins, based on the unofficial narrative.

Components and Mechanisms

Compound	Description	Mechanisms	Dosing (Daily)
Nattokinase	Serine protease from natto, fibrinolytic.	Dissolves fibrin, inactivates PAI-1, degrades spike proteins, reduces platelet aggregation.	2,000–7,000 FU (100–350 mg), 1–2 doses.
NAC	Cysteine derivative, boosts glutathione.	Neutralizes ROS, thrombolytic, degrades spike proteins, reduces amyloid-fibrin cross-linking.	600–1,800 mg, 1–2 doses.
Bromelain	Pineapple stem enzyme, anti-inflammatory.	Degrades spike proteins, activates plasminogen, reduces cytokines, thins mucus.	500–1,000 mg (80–400 GDU), 1–2 doses.

Supporting Compounds

- **Serrapeptase**: 10–60 mg/day, degrades proteins, used for microclots.
- **Curcumin**: 500–1,000 mg/day, inhibits spike protein-ACE2 binding.
- **Vitamin K2**: 180 µg/day, supports arterial health.
- **Lumbrokinase**: 20–40 mg/day, fibrinolytic enzyme.
- **Dandelion Leaf Extract**: Blocks spike protein-ACE2 binding (*bioRxiv*, 2021).

Dosing Regimen

- **Typical Schedule**:
  - *Morning*: 2,000 FU nattokinase, 600 mg NAC, 500 mg bromelain.
  - *Evening*: Optional second dose of each.
- **Duration**: 3–12 months (McCullough: 4–5 months for spike protein clearance).
- **Administration**: Capsules on an empty stomach, 30–60 minutes before meals.
- **Monitoring**: Blood pressure, coagulation (INR, PT), liver/kidney function, and symptoms.

Benefits and Symptom Relief

- **Clot Dissolution**: Nattokinase (71% fibrin efficiency, @agent_mock) and bromelain clear vascular blockages, reducing shortness of breath and chest pain.
- **Spike Protein Neutralization**: In vitro degradation (*Molecules*, 2022, 2023) mitigates fatigue and cognitive fog.
- **Anti-Inflammatory Effects**: NAC and bromelain calm cytokine storms, aiding respiratory and cognitive symptoms.
- **Cardiovascular Protection**: Nattokinase lowers blood pressure; bromelain reduces inflammation.
- **Long COVID Relief**: Anecdotal reports (Mayo Clinic Connect, 2023) note improved symptoms.

Risks and Precautions

- **Bleeding**: Increased risk with anticoagulants; nattokinase linked to cerebellar hemorrhage.
- **Clot Relocation**: Potential for emboli.
- **Allergies**: Anaphylaxis from natto/pineapple; NAC may trigger asthma.
- **Drug Interactions**: NAC with nitroglycerin causes hypotension; bromelain enhances antibiotics.
- **Quality**: Unregulated supplements vary (ConsumerLab, 2023).
- **Contraindications**: Avoid in bleeding disorders, pregnancy, or pre-surgery.

Official Narrative: A Question of Trust

The official stance, criticized for bias, claims:

- **Post-Mortem Artifacts**: Clots are normal, enhanced by embalming (Dr. Benjamin Schmidt, 2022).

- **COVID-19 Thrombosis**: Fibrin-rich clots stem from COVID-19, not vaccines (*Lancet*, 2021).
- **Vaccine Safety**: mRNA vaccines cause rare VITT, not macroclots (*NEJM*, 2021).

Critique: No autopsies analyze embalmers' clots, and institutional trust is undermined by perceived pharmaceutical influence.

Evidence Supporting the Unofficial Narrative

- **Embalmer Data**: Haviland's surveys and Hirschman's reports confirm clot prevalence.
- **In Vitro Studies**: Spike protein degradation (*Molecules*, 2022, 2023) and amyloid microclots (*Diagnostics*, 2024).
- **Anecdotal Outcomes**: Reduced symptoms with protocol (Mayo Clinic Connect, 2023).
- **Mechanistic Plausibility**: Spike proteins' inflammatory effects (*Circulation Research*, 2021).
- **Limitations**: No histological confirmation; correlation doesn't prove causation.

Cultural Context and X's Role

X amplifies the narrative, with users like @agent_mock, @HealthyLivingUK, and @DrJohnB2 framing clots as a vaccine crisis. The protocol's affordability empowers users, resonating with distrust in institutions. *Died Suddenly* and McCullough's talks reinforce spike proteins' role, shaping public intuition.

Conclusion

The white, fibrous clots observed since 2021 are a compelling anomaly, linked to symptoms like shortness of breath, fatigue, chest pain, and cognitive fog. Supported by embalmer data, in vitro studies, and anecdotal relief, the unofficial narrative attributes them to spike proteins, amyloid-fibrin hybrids, or vaccine-related inflammation. The nattokinase, NAC, and bromelain protocol (2,000–6,000 FU, 600–1,800 mg, 500–1,000 mg daily) targets these clots, alleviating symptoms, though untested clinically. Risks like bleeding require caution, but the protocol's accessibility challenges the official narrative's dismissal. Autopsies are needed to validate these claims.

Appendix: Real-World Anecdotes

1. **Long COVID Relief** (Mayo Clinic Connect, 2023): A 52-year-old woman reduced shortness of breath and fatigue after 3 months of nattokinase (2,000 FU), NAC (1,200 mg), and serrapeptase (20 mg).
2. **Pulmonary Fibrosis** (PulmonaryFibrosisNow.org, 2019): A 54-year-old man alleviated chest pain after 6 weeks of nattokinase (2,000 FU) and serrapeptase (40 mg).
3. **Vaccine Detox** (@HealthyLivingUK, April 2025): Improved energy and reduced brain fog after 2 months of McCullough's protocol.
4. **Cardiovascular Case** (Santiano's Blog, 2023): A 65-year-old man lowered blood pressure by 15 mmHg after 8 weeks of nattokinase (4,000 FU) and bromelain (500 mg).
5. **Adverse Reaction** (WebMD, 2024): A 60-year-old man experienced nosebleeds after 3 weeks of nattokinase (2,000 FU) and NAC (600 mg) with aspirin.

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